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More Dams Planned To Curb Idle Labor

State Projects Discussed by Shidehara En Route To Kansai

A Government plan to undertake the construction of dams to prevent unemployment was revealed by Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara in a statement made aboard the train on his way to Osaka, Wednesday, according to the Asahi.

Pointing out that Japan's climatic and topographic conditions were fitted for the building of dams, Prime Minister Shidehara stated that surplus electric power of Japan aggregated 2,000,000 kilowatts and that more dams and power generating plants were under construction which were expected to produce 250,000 kilowatts while 5,000,0000 remained to be harnessed. He added that an expert had estimated that power c[illegible]ponding to 100,000,000 tons of coal could be generated if every drop of rain is harnessed for electric power generation.

The Prime Minister pointed out that construction of dams needed only cement except for the steel used for turbines. More cement will produce more dams and more dams will produce more cement and thus in the end Japan will be able to obtain huge electric energy without outside help, he pointed out.

He went on to say that construction of dams will facilitate agricultural irrigation while cheap electric power will enable thoroughgoing electrification not only in cities but also in farming communities. Transportation, communications, and homes will be thoroughly electrified while the farming communities will get fertilizer at low cost, he declared. He also envisioned advancement of agricultural methods by the full use of electric power.

He continued that in the future, the four islands of Japan will be connected by undersea tunnels and all railroads will be electrified while electric motorcars will traverse the highways. The cost of transport which is said to constitute 70 per cent of production cost will be lowered remarkably, he said. Deprecating the idea of unemployment dole, Prime Minister Shidehara said such construction undertakings fitted most the particular conditions of the country.

Food Apects Discussed

Referring to food problem, Mr. Shidehara pointed out that this year's poor crop was not particular to Japan but universal. Thailand, French Indo-China and China as well as Europe were suffering from crop failure, he said. He revealed that the Government was trying its best to obtain understanding for import of foodstuffs from the Supreme Allied Command and said that General Douglas MacArthur was sympathetic toward Japan's efforts to solve the food shortage. He stated that talks were going on regarding particulars on food import. He envisioned great difficulties regarding counter-exports but said that "no stone will be left unturned" to solve this problem.

In referrence to rehabilitation frim war damage, the Prime Minister declared that he had given a free hand to Ichizo Kobayashi, the new President of the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board in managing the organization and personnel of the office. He said that he had ordered the Ministries concerned not to interfere in Mr. Kobayashi's work too much.

On inflation, he deprecated the idea of opening gambling dens which has been advanced by some quarters as a measure to absorb surplus currency. Gambling is his pet aversion, the Prime Minister said and added that such a vicious inflation as was witnessed in Germany after the World War I will be averted in Japan.

He went on to say that the Government was contemplating establishment of a special organ to investigate into the causes of the war so that "our sons and grandsons will not repeat the same mistake we have committed" On war responsibility, he expressed the opinion that there were two categories of responsibility, one legal and the other moral. The former will be dealt with judicially but the latter must by disposed of by public opinion and the influence of the press, he said.

Referring to the question of economic democratization, the Prime Minister said that the only way for Japan to reilize this aim was to foster and support medium and small-size undertakings.

Meets Kansai Businessmen

Prime Minister Shidehara on Wednesday met financial and economic leaders of the Kansai area in a conference held at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In his speech, he emphasized that honesty and fair dealings must be the keynote of Japan's diplomatic and domestic policy. He

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His Majesty Will Wear Uniform of New Design On Coming Kansai Visit

His Majesty the Emperor, henceforth, will be pleased to discard the traditional Army and Navy uniforms on State occasions and wear a new uniform befitting an era of peace. The new Imperial uniform of dark navy blue woolen material of the closed collar type will be decorated with silk-embroidered chrysanthemum designs on the coat front, collar and sleeves. The cap, of same material, will be round with a black leather band and decorated with a gold badge of chrysanthemum branch centered with the Imperial Crest. His Imperial Majesty will wear no sword. Members of the Imperial Family will all wear uniforms of the same style, the only exception being that instead of the Imperial Crest, the caps will be decorated with a reversed 14-petalled chrysanthemum. It is also reported that on the occasion of the coming trip to the Kansai, His Imperial Majesty will be pleased to wear the new uniform.

Liberals Inaugurating Party at Meet Today

Election of Officers Scheduled —Social Democrats Will Study Urgent Problems

The Japan Liberal Party will hold its inauguration meeting at Hibiya Public Hall at 1 p.m. November 9.

The meeting will be opened under the chairmanship of Jiro Hoshijima. Then, with Dr. Kenyokku Kuwaki in the chair, Seijun Ando will deliver an opening address and also explain the process of organizing the party. Tomomutsu Ono will announce the name of the party and its regulations, while Shiro Hanamura will explain the declaration and principles of the party. Gyokuju Hara will announce the main platforms of the party.

Then, the election of the president and other officers of the party will take place. Kan Kikuchi, Takeo Kimura, Ryozo Makino and Reikichi Kita are also scheduled to speak at the meeting.

Social Democrats Meet

The Standing Central Executive Committee of the Japan Social Democratic Party held its first meeting in the Diet building Wednesday afternoon, and decided to organize four sub-committees for studying the urgent problems of food supply, dwelling house, war crime, and inflation.

The sub-committee on food supply will meet on November 8, and submit their plan to the Agriculture and Forestry Minister. The sub-committee on the dwelling house problem in war-damaged areas will meet on November 10 and submit their plan to the Agriculture and Forestry Minister. The sub-committee on the dwelling house probing into war responsibility will collect materials and study the question. The sub-committee on inflation and unemployment will formulate plans which will be subsequently submitted to the Diet.

It was also decided that they will publish its party organ. Sub-committees will be organized to prepare for the opening of a political and economic investigation institute and the establishment of a political school.

Wants Stalin Visit Britain

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 6.—D.D. Lipson, Independent member of Parliament, submitted today to the Government a request that Generalissimo Josef Stalin be invited to Britain in the near future.

New Police System Is Urged by Horikiri

Would Be Based on Service to Public and Respect for People's Rights

Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri stressed the need of establisring a police system based on service to the people an address to local chiefs of police in a conference at the Home Ministry on Wednesday.

He noted the gravity of the food situation and held that if the police adopt a wrong attitude toward incidents traceable to food conditions the construction of a new Japan would be jeopardized.

The conference which started at 9 a.m. took up questions which included establishment of a police system based on service to the public, better education of police officers, maintenance of strict discipline among the police, and maintenance of order and peace at a period when the food situation is going from bad to worse.

In the afternoon session, the assembled chiefs of police heard Vice-Chief Judge Uchida of the Supreme Court and Director Tanaka of the First Department of the Central Liaison Office.

The gist of Mr. Horikiri's speech follows:

"Our object is the establishment of a police force based on service to the public. The full performance of the functions of a police force in a democratic state is possible only when the police have the confidence and the cooperation of the people.

"There must of course be a complete elimination of the evils of the police concerned with political and thought offenses. To achieve this end the police must refrain as far as circumstances permit from concerning themselves in matters outside their proper province. They should concentrate on preventing and controlling offenses against public peace.

"There must be an improvement in the attitude of the police toward the people. The practice of violating the freedom of the people must be abolished. There must be a greater use of scientific crime detection methods. We must aspire to a condition where there are no violations of personal rights and freedoms

"The condition of public peace has been generally good since the advance of the Allied Forces. On the other hand unrest is in evidence in various strata of the community. There is a steady increase in the activities of political and ideological movements. The food situation is worsening and it is impossible to deny that trouble may develop. Any wrong handling of serious incidents growing out of the situation will hinder the reconstruction of Japan.

"We exceedingly regret the tendency toward the increase of crime directly due to the aggravating food situation. The attitude of the economic police should be of securing the maintenance of discipline among the people in their daily lives.

"A revised law under which the next general election will be held is under consideration. It is the hope of the authorities to see election campaigns conducted in an atmosphere of complete freedom. The police are strictly cautioned against any act that may cause the public to suspect that they are interfering with the election."

Pauley Due in Tokyo

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 7—White House sources learned yesterday that Edwin C. Pauley, President Truman's representative on the Japanese reparations questions would arrive in Tokyo probably next Monday by plane.

Winter Holds No Dread for 200 Families Cosily Settled in Former Army Quarters

Some 200 families, all air-raid refugees and demobilized soldiers, have established happy new homes in the vacated barracks of the former Japanese Eighth heavy field artillery regiment at Sanjiku-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

The barracks were thrown open to these people on November 1 and within six days 200 households had taken up quarters there and for the first time are feeling secure from the approaching cold winter. They have used their own ingenuity in fixing their quarters to please themselves with each trying his best to outdo his neighbor in making his new home the coziest. For instance, those living in the former barracks for the first company have set up natty sleeping quarters utilizing cast off army bedding.

Already, the group has established their neighborhood association and chosen their leader while the young fellows have willingly taken over the duties of cleaning the latrines. The girls have assumed the responsibility of caring for the infants.

Six thousand tsubo out of the entire area of 26,000 tsubo will eventually be converted into gardens while the former ammunition storehouse will be made into a national school and the dispensary into a hospital. The former officers' quarters will be changed into the neighborhood association administrative office.

Plans are also underway to set up a little food research bureau after their farm begins yielding crops. They will also establish a cooperative purchasing agency to see that all families are able to receive all necessities of life at reasonable prices. A community kitchen is also planned.

Anticipating the success of this new venture, similar groups are expected in other parts of the country.

Canada and U.S. Dispatch Grain to China in Effort To Curb Winter Food Crisis

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 7.—Shiploads of Canadian wheat and American rice and grain are en route to China to meet the serious winter food crisis, Roy Hendrickson, deputy director general of the UNRRA, reported. He said areas of greatest famine include Canton, Kansu and Shensi provinces. The Japanese unleased the Yellow River causing floods in wartime which inundated 2,000,600 acres of rich land. Mr. Hendrickson, visiting here, estimated China's share in the $3,070,000,000 UNRRA program will amount to $600,000,000.

Lehman Sees Unrest In Europe Mounting

Declares Food Situation Is Grave Unless UNRRA's Aid Continued in 1946

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Herbert Lehman, director general of the UNRRA, declared on November 5 that the food situation in Europe had steadily deteriorated in recent months and predicted a social and political unrest through large sections of the world unless the UNRRA's programs are continued through 1946. Mr. Lehman told INS correspondent Inez Robb that no matter how much aid Europe gets, it can not get back to the prewar levels. "That will take many, many years," he said.

"There will most certainly be hunger and cold in Europe this winter," he added. "But we already saved hundreds of thousands and more hundreds of thousands will be saved this winter. We cannot wholly eliminate the suffering and starvation but we can eliminate a large portion of both if we have funds."

The UNRRA program in Europe is scheduled to end at the end of 1946 and in China on March 31, 1947.

Mr. Lehman told of the UNRRA aid to Greece and Italy this year when crops of both countries were hit by a disastrous drought. He said: "Greece could not exist without the UNRRA. The Italian situation is also very bad. It is now proposed that the UNRRA enlarge its limited program in Italy into a general program. It will take a great deal of money."

The UNRRA director general said the UNRRA was putting great emphasis on making Europe self-sufficient by raising as much of its own food as possible and said that more important even than seeds were animal's insecticide tractoores and fertilizer which the UNRRA is shipping abroad.

CREATING FOURTH REPUBLIC

France's New Constituent Assembly Begins Labors

Kyodo

PARIS (AP), November 5.—France's newly-elected Constituent Assembly will meet tomorrow to begin the task of creating a Fourth Republic. Although three major political parties still shied from making formal commitments to participate in the coalition government during the Assembly's seven-months job, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault said he envisaged an entente between his Popular Republican Party and Socialists and Socialists and Communists.

General Charles de Gaulle has made clear he will not accept reelection as provisional President unless the parties submerge their differences. De Gaulle desires a political truce, feeling the Assembly's impending job outweighs party quarrels.

Minister Bidault said that the ideal of any French government was to realize Leftist ends with Rightist means including nationalization of trusts without choking the spirit of free enterprise and maintenance of law and order.

Moscow Celebrates

Kyodo

MOSCOW (AP), November 5.—The Soviet capital draped itself in red bunting as its citizens, bound by stronger ties of patriotism then ever before, prepared to celebrate the 28th anniversary of the "October revolution." The ceremonies are expected to begin tomorrow with a speech by Generalissimo Stalin who traditionally delivers an address on the eve of the anniversary which celebrates the overthrow of the Kerenay Government and is called the October revolution because it occurred October 25 according to the Julian calendar. The present calender date is November 7.

Reds Claim Victory In N. China Fighting

Tzehsien Said Recaptured October 25—Violence Said Growing in North

Kyodo

SHANGHAI (AP), November 7.—Chinese Communists claimed sweeping victories over the Government forces in embattled north China especially along the vital Peiping-Hankow railroad.

Intensified fighting flared up in several other fronts and both Chinese and foreign quarters in Chungking agreed the situationo is nearly beyond repair, that full-scale civil war was almost inevitable.

Large Communist reinforcements reportedly are pouring into Suiyuan Province. The Central Government acknowledged the loss of several towns west of the Tatung-Puchow railroad in southern Shansi.

The Communists claimed that most of the 70,000 Government troops yielded with their arms along the Peiping-Hankow rail line including two generals, four divisional commanders.

Asked for comment on the Communist victory claims, K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, said, "The Communists have circulated so many fabrications it is no use denying one after another." The Government claimed the Communists breached the Yello wRiver dikes and flooded hundreds of square miles of Honan.

Reverses Admitted

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 7.—The military spokesman acknowledged that the Chinese Communists have captured two Central Government Commanders in southern Hopeh and forced the Government armies to retreat.

The spokesman's version was that 41st and 8th armies, commanded by the aboe Commanders, attacked north of Tzehsien by an immense force of Communists were taken unawares and were unable to concentrate in time to ward off the assault. The Commanders were captured on the night of October 30 at different points and the armies subsequently withdrew southward to await Chungking orders.

A dispatch said that the Communists attacking Tangho, Sinyeh, Singnant and Fangchen, all in Honan northwest of Hankow, were driven into the mountains.

Communists Claim Victory

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 7.—Chinese Communists declared that their forces had decisively defeated 70,000 Government troops in fighting along the Peiping-Hankow railway during which they recaptured the Hopeh Province rail junction of Tzehsien on October 25.

The Communists said the Government forces consists of eight divisions including three "equipped with American arms and noted for their combat powers."

The Communist claims, if true, meant that the movement of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies along the Peiping-Hankow railroad toward north China and Manchuria had been smashed.

Conflict Said Growing

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 6.—The tide of violence is reported rising in the north. Communists are said to be attacking or destroying vital railroads and a few expressed the view that they might try to beat Chungking troops into Manchuria.

An official dispatch said that the out-numbered Nationalist garrison at Kweisui still held out, but that its position was grave.

A Government source claimed

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China, Russia Negotiating To Land Chinese Forces In Manchurian Territory

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 7.—A Yingkow, Manchuria, dispatch reported that Chinese Government representative and Soviet authorities are negotiating for landing Chinese nationalist troops from the United States Seventh Fleet in Manchuria. The dispatch quoted General Tu Yu-ming, who will command the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps in Manchuria, as saying that the Russians agreed to guarantee safe landing at Yingkow. General Tu tungkow "owing to the smallness of the Russian forces" there. He declared that the Russians told him that the Chinese could land wherever they wished after the Russians withdrew but any landings at Port Arthur and Dairen must have Moscow's approval.

Indonesians Present Proposal to British

Would Preserve Peace in Java While Japanese Being Disarmed, Internees Saved

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 7.—Indonesian leaders submitted to the British a plan to preserve peace in Java while British troops finish disarming the Japanese rescuing thousands of European internees menaced by Nationalist extremists.

Dr. Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic and Foreign Minister Soebardjo proposed a plan to the British Commander and Dr. Soekarno suggested that Java be divided into a number of regions and that contact mureaus be set up to permit the British to carry out their tasks without further clashes with the Indonesians.

Observers believed the British will accept the plan.

Java is generally quiet, but the British Army newspaper reported an uneasy situation at Mageland because of large concentrations of Indonesian army youths in that area.

Still at Odds

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 7.—Dutch and Indonesian nationalists remained at odds in their search for a compromise to end the strife in the Netherlands East Indies.

Dr. I. R. Soekarno and Soebardjo who style themselves as President and Foreign Minister of the Indonesian Republic conferred again with Allied Commander British Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison. They are expected also to meet informally with Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Governor General of the Dutch East Indies.

Suggests Plebiscite

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 6.—Foreign Minister Soebardjo of the Indonesian Republic suggested that a plebiscite under United Nations supervision might be held to determine whether the East Indies should remain under Dutch domination.

He said that the plebiscite was purely his own personal opinion, but that it would prove that the Indonesains wanted independence. In the event ofindependence, "we can still give the Dutch preferential rights," he said. "The Dutch could help us in rehabilitation," he added.

French Parliament Meets

Kyodo

PARIS, November 5.—For the first time in five years, a freely-elected Parliament will meet here tomorrow.

Former U.S. Marine Lieutenant Describes Retreat of Japanese Forces at Saipan

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 7.—In a dispatch to the New York World Telegram on October, former Marine Lieutenant Jim Lucas declared that the American margin of victory to many Pacific islands battles was very narror.

Lieutenant Lucas, who went through the battle of Saipan revealed that had General Tomori Saito, commanding all Japanese forces in Northern Marianas, used his artillery on Saipan with the same daring exercised by American gunners, he might conceivably have held the island.

"When the Marines attacked Saipan on June 20, 1944. General Saito believed they could b halt. He said that the attack was coming since the fall of Eniwetok in February. He knew that the loss of Saipan would be the beginning of the end for the Japanese Empire."

"Saito ordered first his men to meet the enemy on the beach and destroy him." The Lieutenant said adding that American pre-invasion bombardment made this impossible

"The Japanese commands second plan was to permit our landing and then wipe us out. Once our landings were made the battle for Saipan became an artillery duel. But there was this important difference. Ours had to be dragged in over the beaches under fire. The Japanese were ready. From the ridge called Fina Susu, they could literally look down. We paid heavily. We held our trump card, aerial supremacy.

"General Saito, we soon learned, was afraid to deliver his artillery in salvces for fear of detection He preferred to seek attacks which were costly but permitted us to consolidate. The first break came a week later with the battle for Hill 600 near Aslite airfield. Saito's forces were split. The General himself retreated from one command post to another."

MacArthur's Policy Praised by McCloy

Assistant War Head Declares Occupation of Japan Running Smoothly

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 7.—U.S. Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy, returned yesterday from a five-weeks inspection tour of the Far East and Europe with warm praise for General Douglas MacArthur's occupation of Japan.

Mr. McCloy, who is the highest ranking War Department official to visit Japan, told a news conference yesterday that the occupation of Japan is proceeding without the slightest indication of trouble.

Declaring that General MacArthur's problems are similar to those confronting the United States administrators in Germany, he said the general is making rapid progress in working out solution on such matters as short housing, food and coal. He said, "General MacArthur has complete control and has succeeded in bringing about an efficient and thoroughly disciplined method of occupation in which he seems to be reviving complete cooperation of the Japanese."

Concerning Germany, Secretary McCloy endorsed plans announced recently by President Truman and General Dwight Eisenhower for the eventual turning over of the control of the American occupation zone to a civilian commission.

Trying War Criminals

General Douglas MacArthur is anxious to procede with the trials of more than 2,000 Japanese war criminals arrested to date in Japan, it was announced by John McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, before the Far Eastern Advisory Commission at its meeting in Washington on Wednesday, according to a report from that city. He also said that General MacArthur believes the Japanese Emperor is doing a wonderful job for the Allies.

Another speaker before the commission was Major General John Hildering, Civil Affairs Chief of the War Department, who reported on the administration of affairs in Japan. He stated that the Japanese are cooperating more fully than the Germans.

U.S. DEMOBILIZATION DATA

Over 2 Million Army Men Discharged Up to October 22

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 5—Secretary of War Robert Patterson revealed on November 1 that the Army has discharged 2,053,696 soldiers as of October 22. He made the report on the demobilization progress in a letter to California Senator William F. Knowland.

The Secretary of War stated that 457,633 were discharged between V Day and VJ Day and 1,596,063 since VJ Day. He said also in his letter that returnees from Europe numbered 1,743,209 and 208,000 from the Pacific, adding that 512 troop carriers and additional navy warships are being used in the redeployment operations.

He added that 465 trips a month are being made by transport planes across the Atlantic returning 9,000 men, and that 720 trips of returning 13,500 men are being made monthly by planes across the Pacific.

Diet Meeting Ordered

An Imperial Rescript was issued on November 6 for the convokation of an ordinary session of the Imperial Diet on December 24. But the Government is intending to request the Throne to call an extraordinary Diet session about December 10, for the purpose of revising the General Election Law. If this extra session is held, following the revision of the Election Law the Diet will be dissolved and there will be no ordinary session for the present year.

Autonomy Given Cambodia

French authorities in French Indo-China have offered internal autonomy to the kingdom of Cambodia, according to a Saigon report on November 5. The AP correspondent in Saigon said that it is the first French step in an attempt to settle trouble in Indo-China. The offer, he added, however will not be extended to the other parts of the country until antagonism toward French occupation has ceased.

Yugoslav Troops Clash

Kyodo

ATHENS (AP), November 6.—The newspaper Embros said today that fierce fighting had taken place in Yugoslavia near the Greek border recently between about 100 Paratiean supporters of General Mihailovic Chetnik and a detachment of Marshal Tito's Government forces.

McCoy Is Chairman Of Far East Group

Soviet Still Unrepresented as Second Session Held by Advisory Body

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 7.—The Far Eastern Advisory Commission, holding its second meeting yesterday, elected Frank R. McCoy, United States delegate, as chairman while Nelson T. Johnson, former United States Ambassador to China and Minister to Australia, was named Secretary-General. The Soviet is still not represented on the Commission.

When the Commission met for the first time a week ago, it adjourned without transacting any business, reportedly to await the outcome of negotiations to arrange for the presence of a delegate from the Soviet Union. On Tuesday, Thomas Blake of the State Department press division who is assigned to keep the press informed on the executive sessions said no mention was made of the fact that there was no Russian representative.

Russia Shuns Meet

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, (AP), November 6.—The American-sponsored Far Eastern Advisory Commission tried to get down to work on the Japanese control policies, but Russia still held aloof. The members presumably had to go along in informal manner powerless to make any policy decisions until the United States and the Soviet Union reached an agreement on the Japanese control machinery.

Eben Ayers, assistant White House press secretary, when asked whether President Truman had received any word from Russia on the participation in the sessions said that to his knowledge the President had not.

The Commission arranged to receive a report on General MacArthur's administration of Japan's affairs from Major General John Hilldring, War Department Civil Affairs Chief.

More Dams Planned To Curb Idle Labor

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stressed the necessity of keeping strict order in the country, developing democratic administration and upholding good faith in dealing with the Powers. "Our cardinal policy," he declared, "is to go straight ahead without intrigues and power politics."

Emphasizing that the serious food problem could not possibly be solved unless every individual does his utmost in the interest of the whole nation, the Prime Minister said that the Government will keep the people well informed of real facts about the food situation and seek their cooperation.

Every vestige of the former war policy will be speedily wiped out, he said, adding that price policies and economic controls so far in force will be reexamined and revised in order to democratize Japan's economy and effect a thoroughgoing reconversion of industries.

Reds Claim Victory In N. China Fighting

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Communists, 40,000 strong, are attacking the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railroads and asserted 30,000 Communists are marching on Lienyunkang, railway terminal and port city.

The Ministry of Communications said that the Communists destroyed 880 miles of north China railroad and that the Government is using 30,000 Japanese on repairs.

A Chinese dispatch said that the Soviet troops will begin withdrawing on November 10 from positions between the Great Wall and Mukden. Government troops were preparing for landings at Yingtow and Hulutao in southern Manchuria.

If the Communists infiltrate Manchuria and obtain heavy industry to use in their war machine, it is feared that a protracted all-out civil war may develop.

Curfew in Palestine

Kyodo

JERUSALEM (AP), November 5.—A precautionary dusk curfew was in force at Palestine trouble spots after a quiet weekend in which there was no recurrence of last week's Arab-Jewish disturbances. Cairo also reported calm with only one small anti-Zionist demonstration yesterday which the police quickly broke up. Dispatches said 1,000 persons are under arrest as

Aiding U.S. Farmers

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 6.—The National Farmers' Union recommended a program intended to give adequate credit facilitates to World War II veterans to purchase farming equipment. It was estimated that 1,000,000 ex-servicemen would be seeking farms or farm employment and that only 800,000 farm units would become available in the next five years.

¥400,000 Haul Made by Vault Robbers— Stolen ¥100 Bills Are Easy to Identify

Four hundred thousand yen in ¥100 bills of the Bank of Japan issue were stolen from the vault of the Nishimifu godown in Fuji-machi, Fuji-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture on October 28, according to a Mainichi report from Shizuoka.

The public has been warned to be on the lookout for any new ¥100 bills (Bank of Japan) bearing the portrait of Crown Prince Shotoku in the center of the currency with the series number 94 in red in the upper right and left hand corners of the bill. Another characteristic of the stolen bills which distinguishes from the other ¥100 bills, is that they bear no serial number at the bottom of the currency.

The ¥100 bills were printed shortly before the surrender as emergency notes at the Fuji plant of the Toppan Printing Corporation in Fuji-machi, Fuji-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture and were to be issued in the near future. On Saturday, October 28, shirtly after 4:30 p.m., the bills were placed in the vault of the Nishimofu warehouse under lock and key.

The following morning the Mainichi said the warehouse and the vault were discovered broken into by someone and ¥400,000 stolen. Of the four batches looted, one batch totaled ¥100,000.

Circulated Currency May Pass ¥50 Billion

Marked Increase Since War's End, But Reckless Expansion Not Feard

The outstanding balance of the note issues of the Bank of Japan has been steadily increasing particularly since the ending of the war, and it is believed by its authorities that the total issue at the end of the present year will necessarily surpass the ¥50,000,000,000 mark. but will not be more than ¥54,000,000,000 or ¥55,000,000,000.

Due to the enormous payments by the Army and Navy to war industry companies and the large withdrawal of deposits, the note issue of the Bank of Japan had suddenly increased after the close of the war, and at the end of August the total issue rose to ¥42,300,000,000, showing an increase of ¥12,000,000,000 in half a month. But as the political and economic conditions stabilized, deposits increased and the payment by local banks to the Bank of Japan was stimulated.. At the end of September the issue was brought down to ¥41,426,000,000.

In October, however, the situation again changed, and an increasing tendency reappeared. At the end of October the outstanding notes totalled ¥43,180,000,000, or the highest record so far, showing an increase of about ¥13,000,000 in two and a half months since August 15, when the issue stood at ¥30,282,000,000.

The circumstances that are leading to the expansion of the note issue are varied. The Government policy as regard the compensation to war industry companies and the taxation increase plan is not yet clear. This iritated the psychology of depositors and new deposits with various banking institutions became stagnant. Then with the increased prices of black market goods, the cash held on hand by the general public is showing a tendency of increasing. With the increased number of those returning to cities from dispersed rural areas, the amount they had withdrawn and brought back to cities is very large. The movement of fund from rural districts to urban areas has become especially notable.

No Reckless Expansion

The above mentioned three points are believed to be the main causes for the incrased note issue which has led the Bank of Japan authorities to predict that by the end of the year, the issue would be above ¥50,000,000,000. They believe, however. that there will be no reckless expansion as feared by some quarters, and even at the maximum, the figure would not be more than ¥54,000,000,000 or ¥55,000,000,000.

It is observed that usually at the year's end the demand for settling various accounts is large, but at the end of the present year, movement of fund for war industry companies will be small and the seasonal fund demand will not be very large. The Government payments were hurriedly begun after the war's end and was ended mostly by the end of September. Thus the Government payment will not increase this year-end as in the past.

Also long-term loans will not be made much in the year-end season, since loans of banks will be mainly made for paying retirement allowances and other operating funds, and not much for war industry purposes. Furthermore, as the account settlement of various companies is postponed, there will not be any large movement of fund for paying the vast amount of share dividends.

BULGARIAN PARTY IN U.S.

Stoyoheff Says Elections Set November 18 As Planned

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 6.—General Vladimir Stoyoheff, head the informal political mission from Bulgaria now in the United States, called on Secretary of state James Byrnes on November 2 and afterward told the press that the Bulgarian national elections probably will be held November 18 as planned.

The general said that one of the first acts following the elections would be the convening of an extraordinary assembly to discuss the new regime and decide whether the form of Government should be necessary to draft a constitution at an early date.

XI Corps to Initiate Education Program

Usual Classroom Studies and Trade School Training Offered to GI's

An army education program for troops of the XI Corps which, without delaying the return of any individual to the United States, will afford all personnel the opportunity of studying or reviewing educational courses. will soon be put into effect. Plans for the program are now being drafted in a two-day conference at XI Corps Headquarters at Keio University, according to a report released by the XI Corps on Wednesday.

In addition to the usual classroom studies, practical trade school training in such subjects as plumbing, auto mechanics, electrical engineering and radio will be offered. It is experted that the program will be functioning to capacity by the end of November as the most complete educational institution in the theater.

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert G Espy of Arlington, Virginia. head of the Army Education Program for AFPAC, explained that the new program is superior to similar programs attempted in the past. "We are now in a position to give the troops the benefit of better organization and the most up to date teaching techniques," he said.

The basic purpose of the army education program is to get the students for further education or a civilian occupation. Its backbone is the unit school, organized at a high school level to serve regiments and other units. It is estinated that as many as 20 of these unit schools will be set up. Each will have the services of a fully trained advisor who will check on the selections of subjects made by the students. Courses will be open only to those qualified and hasty or unwise choices will be held to a minimum.

Lieutenant Colonel John R. Evans of Mesa, Arizona, Eighth Army Information and Education Officer, is presiding at the two-day conference, assisted by Captain Robert A. Gehrke, of Ripon, Wisconsin, of XI Corps. Units represented are: 97th Division; 1st Cavalry Division; 112th Cavalry RCT; XI Corps Artillery; 11th Engineer Combat Group; 1166th Engineer Combat Group; 96th Medical Battalion, and the 98th Signal Battalion.

KOREAN ORGAN FOLDS UP

Japan-Korea Association to Take Over Business of Chuo Koseikai

The Chuo Koseikai. an organization devoted to the advancement of the welfare of Koreans will be dissolved as the new situation in the country does not require a continued existence of the organization, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi. Dissolution will formally be decioed on at a meeting of the directors on November 8.

A Japan-Korea Association, headed by the Welfare Minister, will be inaugurated on November 15. This organization will take over the business and the assets of the Chuo Koseikai. It will be concerned with the protection of Koreans, especially those who are returning to their country.

Korean students in Tokyo Metropolis will meet in the Okuma Auditorium of Waseda University at 10 a.m. on November 11 under the auspices of the Korean Students' and Youths' League and make an appeal to all Korean students in Japan. There are nearly 1,500 Korean students in the Metropolis.

Medical Hotel Set Up

A medical hotel, the first project of its kind in Japan, has been established by the Kanagawa Doctors' Association as one countermeasure against the coming winter in bombed out districts. The Higashigaoka at Nishi Ward, Yokohama, has been selected as the site for this new work which will commence at the end of the month.

Lighthouse Bureau Notice

Katashima Light, west entrance to Shimonoseki Strait, heretofore extinguished due to accidents, has lighted flare, green per four seconds since October 27.

Ban On Conscription Urged by U.S. Solon

Woman Representative Also Says United Nations Outlaw use of Atom Bomb

Kyodo

PEORIA, November 6.—Representative Emily Taft Douglas, Illinois Democrat, on November 4 urged that scription in all countries and outlaw the manufacture or use of atomic bombs.

She asserted that the United States should propose that America will give up conscription if other nations also would agree to abandon that practice. At the same time, she stated, the United States should agree to limit their armaments.

Quitting Atom Jobs

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 6.—Major General Leslie R. Groues, overall director of the atomic bomb project, said today that hundreds of workers, key men and scientists are quitting the project because of uncertainty over the future of their jobs resulting in a considerable slow-down of production.

Since peak employment on the project, more than one-fourth of the workers have quit and more have served notice of their intention to leave. The payroll dropped from a total of 68,700 to 50,400, constituting a serious loss.

Hit De Seversky's Views

Kyodo

CHICAGO (AP), November 6.—Three scientists who worked on the atomic bomb at the University of Chicago called Major Alexander de Seversky's view of the weapon as a "gross underestimate."

Doctors William Rubinson, Melvin Freedman and Leonard Katsin said that Major De Seversky calculated 200 superfortresses with ordinary explosives would do damage of one superfort with an atomic bomb.

They added that if so 200 superforts using atomic could in a single raid wipe out 200 cities. They said the first atomic bombs dropped on Japan were "firecrackers compared to what will be developed in ten or 20 years."

TROUBLE AT MITO SCHOOL

Students Told to Discontinue Bowing at Emperor's Photo

Trouble has again developed at the Mito Higher School in Mito, Ibaraki Prefecture.

It was precipitated by the action of the school authorities in notifying the students on October 26 that they should henceforth discontinue the practice of bowing toward the Hoan Hall where the school's photograph of His Majesty the Emperor is placed, each time they passed the gate of the school, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

The students, who became indignant over the action of the school authorities, held a mass meeting on October 30 and passed a resolution demanding an explanation of the reason for the action.

They also demanded the resignation of Professor Shiratsuchi, dean of the school, charging that he had used students in transporting to his home products of the plantation managed by the students and materials for air raid shelters belonging to the school.

The school authorities announced that the school would be closed for a day or two in order to negotiate with the students to settle the dissension.

DEWITT IN LIAISON POST

British General Explains His Mission in China

Lieutenant General Martin DeWitt, Prime Minister Attlee's official representative in China, at a press conference in Shanghai last Sunday said his mission was to serve as a liaison officer to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Attlee and to assist the work of the British Embassy, according to a Chungking dispatch.

As to Britain's Far East policy, General DeWitt said that he hoped that a definite policy will be decided upon in a few months.

The British military mission, as asserted by General DeWitt, is very small, and it will be substituted by a military attache after the mission has left China.

Peace Terms Imposed On Italy Disclosed

Give Allies Right to Set Up Military Government in Any Part of Country

Kyodo

LONDON, November 7.—After two years of much criticized secrecy the armistice terms imposed upon Italy in September 1943 were published on November 3 simultaneously in Rome, Washington and London. Of 12 points which have thus come to light for the first time, only one is still of immediate concern to the present Italian Government—point 11 which gives the Allied commander-in-chief the right to establish an Allied military government over any part of Italy.

It was pointed out in informed London quarters that the armistice terms are strictly confined to immediate military needs predominen at the time of the signing and do not as did some of the armistices concluded with Germany's Balkan satellites constitute the first blue print for the final peace treaty.

Except for the clause giving the Allies the right to dispose of all Italian territory on both islands and mainland as they "may see fit," the terms shed no light on the problem of the future of the Italian colonies which was one of the stumbling blocks for the London Council of Foreign Ministers.

The Italian Government recently has been pressing for the conclusion of a provisional peace treaty pending tween the great Powers. But although there is much sympathy in agreement for the final terms be-London for the Italian desire to end the present undeterminate status, it is felt that difficulties in the way of concluding a provisional peace treaty are just as great as for a permanent agreement.

'Treasure' Bond Sale

The sale of "treasure" bonds totalling ¥100,000,000 has been particularly successful in rural districts where ¥75,000,000 worth was expected to be digested. In Tokyo, however, the sales record is below-expectations, reports Kyodo. Lots are to be drawn at the Mitsukoshi Department Store at Nihonbashi from 10:20 a.m. on November 12.

Manchu Emperor in Moscow

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 6—A dispatch to the Ta Kung Pao from Manchuria said it is reported there that Henry Pu Yi, former Japanese puppet Emperor, of Manchuria, has been taken to Moscow as a prisoner of the Russians.

Britain to Bolster Ties With Kremlin

Sir Archibald Is Ordered to Help Overcome Anglo-Soviet Diferences

Kyodo

LONDON, November 6.—A new British effort to get Anglo-Soviet relations out of the doldrums and to correct some of the misunderstanding in the general scheme of inter-Allied harmony is expected to start soon with the return to Moscow of Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to the Kremlin.

Sir Archibald left London for Moscow after a vacation in Scotland. It is understood that he received instructions o do his umost to help overcome the current and recent Anglo-Soviet differences over Eastern Europe and concerning the atomic bomb which Prime Minister Clement Attlee will discuss after his arrival in Washington next week.

Specific problems that will face the Ambassador in Moscow include:

1. Getting the wheels running once more on the peace machinery for the world.

2. Restoring Anglo-Soviet understanding on the subject of Eastern Europe.

Since Sir Archibald rates well with the Labor Government, there is a good chance that he may be appointed chief diplomatic advisor to the Government when his Moscow mission ends. Certain elements of the Labor Party, including Laski, are believed to favor this. Other Government members wished to appoint him Undersecretary to the Foreign Office but it is not thought in view of his known dislike for routine paper work that he would liek such a function.

It is reported—and without alightest confirmation by the Foreign Office itself—that there was a Cabinet argument on October 31 as to whether Sir Archibald should take a letter to Premier Stalin. Some are said to have argued that such a letter would do no good and would not help overcome the current inter-Allied impasse. Others are reported to have said that only another Big Three meeting could solve things and suggested Scotland as the locale. Scotland had been proposed during the war but turned down by Premier Stalin. As a result it is believed no letter was decided upon.

Equestrian Meet Set Nov. 11

An equestrian meet will be held by Keio and Waseda Universities from 1 p.m. November 11 at the Setagaya Horse Grounds. Steeplechases will be staged with six men competing from each side. Since both schools kept up horsemanship training during the war the coming meet is experted to be a closely contested match of skill.

WILL STUDY FOOD PROBLEM

Big Cities Act as Government Fails To Get Any Results

The five big cities of Japan will cooperate to find means to alleviate the critical food dearth because of the Government's failure so far to attain any results, reports the Nippon Keizai Sangyo.

They will carry out a joint investigation into the conditions in food producing districts and draft plans to facilitate the transportation of food supplies to cities.

As a result, the mayors of the five cities will meet tomorrow and the following day at the Central Hall in Osaka. Another two meetings will also be held after that, the first to be participated in by the presidents of the municipal assemblies of the five big cities and the second by the mayors and presidents.

FIXING PACIFIC AIR ROUTES

Aeronautic Board Completes Atlantic Allocations

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent, William Stringer, in a dispatch written on October 30, described how the trans-Pacific trade and travel routes of the air are being charted in the hearings before the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, vested by the Congress with full authority to decide which air lines shall fly where, completed its North Atlantic allocations during the summer and now is hearing oral arguments to the recommendations made by the Board's examiners for Pacific routes.

When the Board reaches its decisions, the only appeal from them will be brought through courts.

Correspondent Stringer reported that the Board's initial recommendations specify that the Pan-American Airways,. which is the only carrier now authorized to fly the Pacific, will be permitted to extend its services and that the Northwest Airlines, the latest air line to hold the trans-continental franchise,.will be permitted to begin services to the Pacific.

Under these recommendations, the Pan-American Airways would extend its services from Midway Island on to Tokyo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Bangkok and Calcutta and from Manila to Singapore and Batavia. It will also be authorized to procide a non-stop service between Honolulu and Wake Island and also between Noumea, new Caledonia and Sydney.

French Schools Closed Down

The Syrian Government has closed down all the French schools in Syria, and more than 1,500 French children are involved, according to a Paris broadcast on Monday.

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296,533 Repatriates Reach Japan by Nov.

More Ex-Servicemen and Civilians Are Expected By December 1

A total of 296,533 demobilized serviceman and civilians have returned to Japan from overseas up to the end of October including 156,882 of the army, 12,160 of the navy and 127,491 civilians, according to the Mainichi.

The evacuation of Japanese servicemen and civilians has been completed from 11 islands, namely, Daito of the Okinawa group, Tobei, Sonsol, Marir, Marayon, Enderby, Jaluit, Malcelap, Wotje, Mille, and Nauru.

The report said that more overseas Japanese are expected to return or have returned during November. Four ships from Davao are due to make port at Kagoshima on Wednesday. The coast defense ship No. 55 is bringing back 151 civilians of whom 18 are sick, defense ship No. 79 is bringing back 199 women of whom 37 are sick, and defense ship Nos. 205 and 150 are expected the same day.

From Tacloban, one coast defense ship is expected to bring back two army non-commissioned officers, one navy officer and 59 civilians, but the exact date of arrival is unknown as yet. The ship Hosho is expected to arrive in Uraga on November, 9 bringing back 81 servicemen of the army, 1,302 of the navy and 13 civilians in the service of the army from Wotja, Jaluit and Maloelap islands.

The coast defense ship Hodaka is expected to reach Uraga on Wednesday bringing back 220 sick servicemen. From Manila, 177 women and 71 civilians returned aboard the destroyer Maki which arrived in Kagoshima on Tuesday. From Hahajima 354 servicemen of the army and 312 of the navy returned to Uraga aboard the destroyer Kaede.

Another destroyer Hafu which left Truk Island on November 2 is expected to bring back 120 demobilized men of the army and 380 of the navy, but the date of arrival is not certain. The destroyers Kagetsu and Natsuzuki are scheduled to arrive at Kagoshima, each bringing back 600 servicemen from Manila.

The American ship George Norris is due at Yokohama on Friday, carrying back 15 men of the army, three nurses, 606 civilian men, 308 women, 267 boys and 256 girls from Davao. The British ship Fort Baffalo carrying 700 servicemen and civilians is expected to return from Hongkong to Saseho on Thursday.

In the meantime, renumerations for the crews who are engaged, in the transportation of demobilized servicemen or are engaged in mine sweeping operations to be improved. Up to the end of November they will be treated the same as they are now, but from December the non-commissioned officers will be treated as officials of "hannin rank" of the Second Demobilization Ministry and the men as employes of the same Ministry. They will receive the same salaries as they are receiving now up to the end of November and in addition, each will be given a minimum special monthly allowance of ¥100. From December, they will receive food supplies, clothing and a minimum wage of ¥100 monthly. Those who are engaged in dangerous tasks will be given special allowances.

640 Amamioshima

The second batch of repatriates from Amamioshima numbering 640 which includes 156 servicemen of the army under the leadership of Captain Yamamoto and 483 of the navy under Lieutenant Yokoyama arrived at Hakata on Monday. Together with the demobilized servicemen, the ashes of six men of the army and two wounded sailors also returned.

Tatsuhi Maru Arrives

The second repatriation ship Tatsuhi Maru which left Tangku with 3,404 civilians and wounded servicemen from the North China area, made port at Hakata on Monday. The repatriates include 408 men of the Kanto area, 777 from the Central district, 262 natives of the Kinki area, 341 who hail from the Chugoku district, 129 natives of Shikoku, 992 from Kyushu and 436 sick. Also 446 American troops and 15 others accompanying the Americans also arrived aboard the same ship.

280 From Palau

The coast defense ship No 106 carrying 280 servicemen from Palau made port at Uraga Harbor at 8 a.m. Tuesday, and all but ten of the repatriates who were suffering from malnutrition were taken immediately to military hospitals.

Wake I. Survivors Arrive

Kyodo

PEARL HARBOR (AP), November 6.—Fleet headquarters reported that the last Japanese had left Wake Island for Japan aboard the former luxury liner Hikawa Maru. The group's 533 evacuees are all that are left of the garrison reduced by bombing, starvation and disease. It included only ten of the original assault troops.

Samaritan Finds Shelter, Food, Work For 500 Problem Vagrants at Ueno Park

About 500 homeless men inhabiting Ueno Park in Tokyo now have got roofs over them and a prospect of living as ordinary people do through the intervention of a former stock market operator, according to the Asahi.

Katsuta Nakai, 52-year-old former stock broker of Namamugi, Tsurumi of Yokohama, came across the homeless men as he arrived at Ueno station from Niigata where he had sought safety from the air raids. He took so much sympathy for them that he decided to work out means of getting shelter and food for them and persons in similar straits. His plan met with the approval of the local authorities who immediately found shelter for nearly 500 of them in underground structures in the premises of the Higashi Honganji Temple in Asakusa.

According to the Asahi article, Mr. Nakai arrived at Ueno station from Niigata on September 5. It was near midnight, so he spent the night in front of the luggage office of the station.

The next morning he woke to find a youngster wearing a middle-school uniform sitting near him. Entrusting his baggage to the youth, he went to wash up. Upon returning, he was surprised to find no trace of the youngster. His baggage was there, but his food and his pocket-book containing ¥600 had been removed from it.

Presently he was visited by no end of vagrants who begged food of him. He took pity. Then the thought flashed across his mind that the military defeat of Japan should not mean its ruin. He resolved to help these men and others like them.

After a hurried visit to his home in Yokohama, he returned again and gathering a number of homeless men talked with them to gain a good knowledge of psychology. The next morning he gathered men in front of the statute of Saigo in the park and said:

"Defeat does not mean ruin. If we live in this way much longer we shall be ruined...." These words failed to produce any effect upon his audience. That night be learned from the men that the vagrants must be given work if they were to be saved.

He decided to settle the problem men of Ueno Park on a land of 20 chobu in Izu Province. He made the necessary arrangements but found that the men were little interested in the project. He learned that they wanted food, and that at once.

Temple Opened for Homeless

Later he hit upon the idea that the Higashi Honganji Temple should be opened to the homeless people of Ueno Park. His plan was approved by the local ward and police authorities. On October 21, 30 of the homeless were sent to the temple and 50 more the next day.

The Asakusa ward authorities were so enthusiastic over Mr. Nakai's work that on October 25 they placed at his disposal a five-days' supply of food for 500 persons as well as kitchen utensils, wood and straw mats. By October 30, Mr. Nakai had found shelter for 482 homeless men at the temple.

The men, who are now learning to live regularly, rise at 5 a.m. and take breakfast at 7 a.m. and at 8 a.m. they are put to work. Some of the able-bodied are employed on projects of the Allied occupation forces.

TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC

Plan to Allow People Access To Schools Revealed

Due to the need of education the public for the reconstruction of the country, the Education Ministry issued an ordinance on Tuesday to the prefectural governments, educational and social welfare groups, religious groups and teachers, reports Kyodo.

Along with the Ministry's ordinance, the following special instructions clarifying the Ministry's policy were issued:

(1) To make the best use of school buildings and liberaries by admitting the public into these buildings. For that purpose teachers' cooperation and guidance are required, (2) to set up special lecture courses for the public thus to heighten the cultural standard of the people, (3) to start courses on civics for the purpose of acquainting the public with the constitution, (4) to hold lecture courses on cultural subjects and open summer sessions at universities so as to enlighten the people and raise their cultural level (5) to establish courses on home training and special courses for women, (6) to create special course to improve the skill of industrial workers, (7) to allow the public to attend lectures on special subjects for a certain period so that the people's technical knowledge will enhanced.

DR. OTSUBO MISQUOTED

Says Nippon Times Report on Epidemics in Tokyo Incorrect

In a letter dated November 7 to the Nippon Times, Dr. Itsuya Otsubo, Chief of the Epidemic Prevention Section of the Public Welfare Department of the Metropolitan Office, stated that the article headed "Metropolis Hit Hard as Epidemics Prevails," which appeared in this paper 25, was incorrect.

Dr. Otsubo said, "The Nippon Times reported, as my statement, the present condition of epidemic diseases in Tokyo. Metropolis in its October 25th issue, It seems to me that the headline exaggerated the true siuation and he statement differs greatly from facts. I also found certain misunderstandings on many points, namely, "ekiri" (infantile gastro-enteritis) was mistaken for (infantile gastro-enteritis) was mischolera and so forth. Taking this opportunity, I will again give here the approximate number of cases we had during the period from January 1 to October 31 of this year: Dysentery 2,445, ekiri 373, typhoid 2,057, para-typhoid 851, scarlet fever 279, diphtheria 3,554, meningitis 85, typhus 26 and smallbox 22 for a total of 9,692.

"We are pleased to note from the above list that there seems to be no sudden spread of epidemic diseases at present as we feared. I think this is due to the fact that the people of Tokyo are taking great precautions against epidemic diseases despite the fact that they are handicapped living as they do amidst the debris of air raids, as well as to the orders of the Allied authorities in Tokyo.

"To prevent epidemic diseases and to succeed in bringing new life to Tokyo, I believe that more cooperation and greater unity among the people in necessary."

PROBING CULTURAL FIELD

Society Formed to Hunt Out War Criminals Among Intelligentsia

The establishment of a private war criminal investigation commission to find out war criminals in the cultural field of the country was decided at a meeting of the Kyoto Librarian Society held on November 4, reported Kyodo, adding the society was organized under the leadership of Katsuo Nose, former professor of Doshisha University, Yoshio Takagawa, lawyer, and others.

In deciding on the new activities, it was asserted that war criminals have been accused in various fields of activities but few war criminals have so far been found in the cultural field. The proposed commission intends to find out such intelligent people, men of learning, religionists and others who may be deemed as responsible for the war through examining their publications, action and speech.

Upon the completion of the investigations, the society plans to make public its findings by means of lecture meetings.

2 DIE OF WOOD ALCOHOL

Japanese Living at Arakawa Ward Succumb to Poisoning

Two cases of death through wood alcohol poisoning have been reported recently. On October 30, a 34-year-old laborer, Inomatsu Kawatani of 3282, 4-chome Mikawashima-cho, Arakawa Ward, procured three "go" of distilled spirits on a train and drank two "go" of it. He was found dead the next morning.

Also on the night of October 30, Tatsukichi Ueno, 50, of 537, 2-chome Mikawashima-cho, Arakawa Ward, bought one "sho" of wine from a neighbor, drinking half of it that night. Having a bad headache the next morning, he drank 3 "go" more to shake it off but died of the effects of the wine on the morning of November 1.

Investigation showed that the liquors in both cases contained wood alcohol. Also according to an investigation made of alcohol, a considerable amount of methyl alcohol let out by the army has been found in Tachikawa and Hachioji areas.

Home Ministry Cons Governors' Elections

Revision of Prefectural Assemblies, Other Changes Also Studied by Authorities

In view of the increasing demand for public election of prefectural governors, Home Ministry authorities are studying this problem in an attempt to draft a plan that will be suitable to the existing condition of the country, according to the Mainichi.

Under a plan now being considered by the Home Ministry officials, publicly elected prefectural governors will be made Government officials with the rank of Chokunin or Shinnin, and their term of office will be for four years. Then, vice-governors will be appointed to serve elected governors. The vice-governors will be appointed from among officials experienced in local administration. Thus, even if the elected governors lack knowledge and experience in local administration, they will be helped by vice-governors in smoothly carrying out their administration.

As to the method for electing prefectural governors, public opinion demands a direct vote by all franchize holders, but indirect election by prefectural assemblies is also being considered.

Independent of the question of electing governors, the Home Ministry is also considering revision of the prefectural assembly structure before next August when the members of prefectural assemblies are to be newly elected.

Along with the question of electing prefectural governors, the Government is intending to revise the present system of appointing government officials. A draft plan by the Legislative Bureau was submitted to the meeting of the Administrative Adjustment Council on October 31, and will shortly be formally presented to the Cabinet Council.

Firstly, it is said to be the intention of the Government to simplify the present system of officials. At present, Government officials are classified into the nine grades of Kotokan, and four grades of Hanninkan with salaries based upon these grades. It is now proposed to reduce the Kotokan grades to four, and also reduce the Hanninkan grades.

Then, under the present system, salaries are fixed according to positions, and thus when an official remains at the same post for many years, his salary will not be increased. This rule will be changed in order to make capable men stay at the same position for many years, with salaries increases.

The higher civil service examination, suspended by the Tojo Cabinet, will be revived, with some changes in the examination items and other details, in order to capable men from among the public and appoint them Government officials.

UENO'S REHABILITATION SET

260 Stores Planned, Tea House Quarter to Be Revived

Construction of 260 stores along the street leading from the Matsuzakaya department store in Ueno to the local station will be completed within this year, according to plans drafted by the Ueno Street Dealers' Rehabitation Association, says the Mainichi.

The project will be entrusted to the Shimizu Gumi, the paper revealed, adding that there is also a plan to revive the tea house quarter around the famous Ueno pond.

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Rural Round-Up

KARUIZAWA CLUB OPENS BAZAAR TO AID ORPHANS

The Karuizawa Club sponsored by Countess Matsudaira, Countess Ito, Countess Mutsu and more than 30 other women for aiding war orphans held a bazaar on November 3

Clothing and other articles made by them were put on sale and in a matter of three short hours ¥5,000 was raised. The second bazaar will be held on November 10. Proceeds will all go toward relief of war orphans, reports the Asahi.

DWELLING HOUSES SLATED TO BE BUILT IN MITO CITY

Various phases of reconstruction work in Mito City is under way. With regard to the creation of dwelling houses, construction companies will get all workers together and work will start about the middle of this month. To begin with, only only 1,000 applicants will be received for these new houses. A second chance for applications will be given later, the Asahi reports.

NAVY ARSENALS TO HOUSE EVACUEES FROM ABROAD

The former Navy aircraft technical arsenals at Kanazawa and Machiyamachi, Kanagawa Prefecture, covering an area of over 6,000 tsubo and with accommodation capacity for 3,500 persons will be rented by social service organizations in Kanagawa to be used to house evacuees from abroad. The buildings will be renamed Kanazawa House No. 1 and No. 2 with opening ceremony to be held on November 12, reports Kyodo.

YAMAMOTO MEMORIAL BODY SCHEDULED FOR DISSOLUTION

The Fleet Admiral Yamamoto Memorial Society which was established in memory of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, in Nagaoka City, Niigata Prefecture, will shortly be dissolved, the Asahi reports.

The Society is reported to be studying the problem of the disposal of the funds amounting to ¥600,000 received from all parts of the country. The question is whether the money should be returned to the contributors or turned over to funds necessary for the rehabilitation of Nagaoka City, the paper adds.

HIDDEN STORE OF GASOLINE IS TURNED OVER TO ALLIES

The Kumagaya Police Station has requested the occupation forces to take over more than 100 drums of gasoline found buried on the shore of the River Tone at a point between Onuma and Nagai villages, Osato-gun, Saitama Prefecture, the Asahi reports.

Upon receipt of the report from villagers concerning the hidden gasoline, the police started an investigation. It was concluded that the gasoline had been stolen from a munitions factory in the confusion following the end of the war and buried it there after deceiving the villagers that they intended to conceal it from the occupation forces.

¥20 MILLION OF POTATOES SOLD IN 2 DAYS IN CHIBA

Making use of Saturday, a holiday, and Sunday, roughly 200,000 metropolitan dwellers, blessed with ideal Indian summer weather, made a dash for Chiba Prefecture to buy sweet potatoes. Every regular train and special trains put out on these two days were loaded to overflowing with people lugging back the sweet potatoes. About 3,000,000 kan at ¥7 a kan on the average were bought at various farmhouses in Chiba netting approximately a sale of ¥20,000,000 in two days, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

BOY KILLED AND TWO OTHERS INJURED AS BOMB EXPLODES

Sadashiro Minamimuro, a nine-year-old son of a farmer of Tominaga-mura, Kanra-gun, Gumma Prefecture, was instantly killed and two boys were seriously injured when a two-kilogram bomb, which had been washed ashore at the River Tone, exploded at 3:30 p.m. last Saturday, the Asahi reports.

SCHOOL PUPILS DO THEIR BIT TO BOOST FOOD PRODUCTION

At the Kumagaya Higashi National School a "Return to the Soil Week" was put into effect from Wednesday and any children above the fourth grade who wished to do so were allowed to help with the farming in view of the food situation.

The school has also set aside one day in the week when teachers will go home immediately after they are through to cultivate their home plots.

12 VICTIMS OF STARVATION ARE FOUND IN KUMAMOTO

The number of people dying of starvation is increasing with the intensification. Since August 12, 12 people have starved to death by roadsides and at stations in Kumamoto Prefecture.

PLAN TO ELECTRIFY RAILWAY

A plan to electrify the 40-kilometers stretch between Omiya and Kumagaya on the Takasaki Line was submitted to the Transportation Ministry on Tuesday by Mr. Matsumoto, former Member of the House of Representative, and several others.

Japan Must Redeem Notes Issued Abroad

¥770 Billion of Currency Circulated Throughout East Asia During the War

The total amount of currency in various parts of East Asia issued by the Japanese Government or banks under Japanese control, is estimated at ¥770,650,000,000 according to Kyodo.

To meet the requirements of Japanese military operations in China and other parts of East Asia since the China Affair, the Japanese Government established currency issuing banks. As a result, Reserve bank notes were circulated in Central and South China, Federal bank notes in North China, Manchou bank notes in Manchuria, Mongolian bank notes in Mongolia, and Southern Development bank notes in the Southern Regions.

Besides the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen circulated notes in Formosa and Korea respectively. Those notes will have to be compensated by the Japanese Government in some way.

The amount of these notes issued as of August 31, this year, were. Chosen Bank notes, ¥7,980,000,000; Taiwan Bank notes, ¥1,600,000,000; Manchou Bank notes, ¥8,457000,000; Manchou Bank notes, ¥8,457,000,000; 000; Federal Bank notes, ¥132,603-000,000; Reserve Bank notes, 3,321,-693,000,000; military scrips (Hongkong and Kainanto), 1,353,000,000. When Reserve bank notes are calculated at the rate of 100 yuan for ¥18, the total will become ¥597,904,-000,000. When the whole issues are exchanged to Japanese yen, they will reach ¥770,655,00,000.

For the Federal and Reserve Bank notes, the gold bullion held by Japanese organs in China was taken over, and the matter is to be settled by future negotiations with the Chinese Government. When those issues are excluded, the currency issues for which Japan must compensate will become ¥40,121,-000,000. Thus the settlement of the southern Development Bank notes issued by the Army in the Southern Regions becomes the greatest problem. Because of the disruption of communications with the Southern Regions since the beginning of the year, the total amount of notes issued is not clearly known. But according to estimates, the issues as of July 31, this years, were 3,153,-000,000 Guilders in the East Indies: $3,676,000,000 in Malai: 6,623,000,000 pesos in the Philippines, 4,736,000,-000 rupees in Burma, and 43,000,000 pounds in the region north of Australia.

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GLIDER TRAINING ABOLISHED

Courses Included in School Curriculums 7 Years Ago

Gliders which were first brought to Japan from Germany in 1930, were ousted from schools at the end of October, says the Asahi. Accordingly, all accessories which are stored at schools will be used as material for handicraft.

The Education Ministry in 1938 ordered schools to include glider training in regular curriculums in universities, in colleges and middle schools. Glider contests were often conducted at Kirigamine, Mount Ikoma and Mount Aso. In commemoration of the 2,600th the anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, a round flight by gliders all over Japan took place five years ago.

The glider training conducted by the Dai Nippon Aviation Association is also to be suspended.

Milk Price Hiked

The price of milk per go was raised to 50 sen as from November 5, it was announced by the Kanto North Milk Dealers' Association, the Nippon Sangyo reports.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

FOREIGN family is looking for experienced children's governess who can speak English or French. Good salary. Apply Box 140, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPISTS—English language. Apply in person with curriculum vitae. Liquidation Office, (Seisan Jimushitsu), Bank of Japan (Head Office), Tokyo.

WANTED English interpreters, easy interpretation. Eldery persons preferred. Apply 1 p.m.-3 p.m., Tono Office, Room 602, Kojun Bldg. Nishi-Ginza 6-chome.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent or Buy

RADIO, good quality receiver, wanted to rent or buy. Apply Box 120, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A lot of medicine, Vitamine preparations, tonics, toilet articles, shaving cream, for sale. Apply Box 148, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

AMERICAN Stenotype machine. Good operating condition, reasonable price. Write Japanese Liaison Office, Atsugi, Kanagawa-ken.

BICYCLE, used but in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 149 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FIRST class furniture for study and sitting room, Japanese mirror, lamp shades, vacuum cleaner, ironstoves, rentans, bicycle, etc. Apply Box 143, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JUNKER and Ruh stoves, Kitchen range, Karuizawa stoves for sale at Karuizawa or Tokyo. Apply Box 147, Nippon Times, Tokyo or telephone 444 Karuizawa or 45 3698 Tokyo.

KIMONO, silk flags. Open till 4 p.m. Mr. Kay, 5th floor, Matsuki Bldg., near Shimbashi Station. Also Dai-Ichi Hotel, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 118, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RIKHOL camera, lens 3.5, Riken made, brand new, with leather case and attachments, for immediate sale. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

THREE detached houses foreign style in Bluff Yokohama, drawing, dining 3 bed rooms with heating and gas. Apply Box 145, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 3:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome Kanda, Tokyo.

LADIES' winter slacks, medium-size wanted by Tokyo air raid sufferer. Reply stating particulars to Box 137, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE professor offers to help the allied forces in their study of the Japanese language. Apply Box 141, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

AMERICAN officer wishes to exchange English lesson for Japanese with male or female resident of Yokohama. Apply Box 146, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 381, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) 1685.

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JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1945

The Proposed New Taxes

The preparations which the Government is making to establish two new taxes, namely, a property tax and a wartime profits tax, are meeting with general approval. In fact the initiative for such taxes came from the public in the first place, and it is in response to the public demand that the Government has taken up the matter.

The proposed property tax is not a property tax in the usual sense of the world. It is to be a tax on all personal assets existing at the present time, including personal effects, jewelry, art objects, and the like, as well as real estate. The tax is expected to start at the rather stiff rate of 10 per cent and be gradated steeply upward to 60 or 70 per cent at the higher levels.

The proposed wartime profits tax is a tax to be placed on all increments in assets which occurred during the war. An assessment is to be made of the total worth of each individual in the year before the war and another assessment of the total worth of that individual at the time of the end of the war. The differential between the two assessments, representing the increase in assets during the war years, is to be regarded as wartime profits and subjected to a tax so stiff as to be virtually confiscatory.

Exemptions are expected to be made at about the ¥15,000 or ¥20,000 level to leave the petty property holders out of the picture, but even then the new taxes are expected to affect several million persons and to yield a revenue of about ¥80,000,000,000. The financial effects of these taxes will naturally be very substantial. They will give the Government much needed revenue which will help it meet in part the debts created by the war and the expenditures entailed by the reconstruction. They will be a tremendously important factor in helping to check inflation by absorbing purchasing power from the most spendthrift classes.

More significant will be the social effects of these taxes. They will help to some extent to close the gap between the "have" and the "have-not" classes. The gap between the wealthy and the poor has been quite extreme in Japan even before the war, but air raid damage on the one hand and munitions profiteering on the other have accentuated the differences. By contributing to the closing of this gap, these taxes will help restore Japanese society to a more normal and healthy balance.

But the supreme importance of these taxes will lie in their moral effect. The bonded indebtedness of the Government will throw a good share of the costs and penalties for the war upon the coming generations. The present income tax will place another substantial share of the burden of the war upon the present generation. It held that the past generation are also under a moral obligation to assume a share of the burden of the war which their shortcomings helped to create, and a tax on existing property, which for the most part was accumulated in the past, would come as close as it is possible to manage to throw a part of the burden upon the past.

The tax on wartime profits, however, will serve most directly to place the financial burden of the war upon the class most deserving of discharging their obligations. At a time when countless people lost all their belongings, when hundreds of thousands lost their lives, when the nation was wracked almost to destruction, there is no moral justification for anyone profiting from the situation as to emerge with any personal gain. It can be assumed that anyone who enjoyed a notable increase in wealth during the war years was enabled to do so at the expense of the sufferings of the rest of the nation. Most conspicuous in this regard are the profiteers who secured prodigious returns from the munitions industries. Justice demands that these profiteers be made to disgorge their profits.

Aside from the matters of morals, it is also a matter of policy. At a time when Japan is committed to the task of rebuilding herself as an honorable and peaceful nation, there should be no class esconced in the enjoyment of wealth secured through war, a class which has a vested interest in militarism. These people must be made to realize that war is not profitable and never should be profitable. Those who have personally suffered from the war will never regard war with favor, but those who have not suffered must be made to learn the same lesson by being forced to disgorge their ill-gotten gains. At that, their lesson will be incomparably mild. The tax on war profits, however drastic it may be, cannot be too drastic to drive home this needed lesson emphatically enough.

General public sentiment obviously strongly favors these two proposed taxes. The draft bill for their establishment which the Cabinet is planning to introduce in a future session of the Diet is bound to pass by a comfortable majority. It is to be hoped that the bill will not be diluted in the process of legislation, for financial, social, and moral considerations require its enactment.

MARKET FOR RAID VICTIMS

4,000 Pieces of Clothing to Be on Sale in Omori

An open market for selling 4,000 pieces of clothing of urgent need to raid sufferers in Omori Ward is scheduled to be held at the Second Iriarai National School in Omori Ward for two days beginning Thursday. The meeting is to be held under the joint sponsorship of the Omori branch of the War Disaster Relief Association, sectional street associations and the Omori Ward Office, the Asahi reports.

This project was first proposed at a meeting on September 21 of the heads of sectional street associations in the same ward. As the result of the campain, 204 pieces of bedding, 2,189 pieces of clothes, 329 bundles of cotton, 316 cushions and 745 other articles were collected.

It was decided that these collected articles are to be bought up at oofficial or reasonable prices and to be sold at the same prices. Arrangements have been taken to distribute admission tickets among said victims in consideration of the standard of their living.

In connection with the supply of daily necessities for the war victims in Tokyo, meanwhile, the Tokyo Metropolitan Office is planning to distribute among war victims in Tokyo 824,000 pairs of Japanese socks, 246,345 towels and 40,847 pounds of substitute woollen yarn.

ARMS DISPOSAL BODY SET

To Deal With Weapons Handed Over by Allied Authorities

The Government has decided to organize a committee to dispose of the old war arms handed over to the Home Ministry from the Allied authorities, states Kyodo.

The committee will be composed of representatives of the Japan Steel Pipe Company, Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, Furukawa Electricity Company, Sumitomo Metal Company, Kobe Steel Company and the Federation of Economic Organizations. Takashi Komatsu, chief of the public relations department of the Federation of Economic Organizations, will be the chairman.

The committee will undertake transport, maintenance and destruction as well as the sale and distribution of air arms and steel armaments excluding warships other than "Kamikaze" seacraft.

Planning and control of the undertaking will be carried out by the committee while actual disposal of the old arms will be undertaken by the industrial firms which are represented in the committee.

ENTRY PERMITS LIMITED

Not Approved Here Unless Object Is Aiding Occupation Work

Because of restricted living conditions, the Supreme Headquarters will not approve requests for individuals representing private agencies to enter Japan except when their activity will aid in implementing objectives of the military occupation, said PRO on Tuesday.

In a letter to the commanding generals of the Sixth and Eighth Armies, it was directed that all requests from outside sources for entry permits or for information regarding private holdings be referred to the Supreme Headquarters for action.

The policy was announced following receipt of numerous requests from private companies in Allied countries for entry permits or information. Requests for information regarding private holdings in Japan should be directed to the War Department in Washington.

CRIMSON LEAVES OF MAPLES ENHANCE BEAUTY OF AUTUMN

Japanese Leaves More Feminine in Quality Than Those in Other Lands—Trunks Are More Slender

By KATSUTARO NARITA

A long time I lay lost in thought,
In quiet contemplation:
So placed, to be shut out from all
the world!
Today I came out into the open
And behold! Mt. Kasuga
Is aflame with autumn's hue.

The color scheme of the autumn will be completed in November. At this season of the year maples are a great asset to our garden and landscapes, because most of the species turn crimson before they shed their leaves. Dr. Jiro Harada explains thus;

"The leaves of the maple trees add brilliancy to the design of autumnal brocade on our mountains and countryside. They have a wonderful effect against the background of vivid verdue of the cryptomeria, and other evergreen trees. Indeed, they present a wonderful sight 'when the mighty blasts of autumn seize them, whirl them aloft and sprinkle them far. . .' Many poets have sung the beauty of the maple leaves, and I have a 'haiku' (17-syllabled poem) in mind which was rendered thus:

Envied by us all,
Turning to such loveliness:—
Red leaves that fall!
(Translated by Henderson)

"Yes, many of us wish that we may turn into something as beautiful as the maple leaves when we fall."

A Lovely Poem

The highest tribute ever paid to the maple is attributed to Nukada-no-okimi, a member in the court of Emperor Tenchi (662-672). At poetical contest debating the attraction of the spring and autumn, she, composed a poem in which she praised the beauty of the tinted foliage of autumn, and won the contest. This poem, included in the Manyoshu, is too exquisite to bear translation. However, it may be rendered substantially as follows:

"The old decrepit winter leaves to usher in the genial spring, when lovely birds come to sing and myriads of tempting flowers bloom upon all the mountains' purple side. To my great regret, however, these mountains are so far and high that it will be difficult for me, frail woman, to go and enjoy those birds and moreover, thickly sprouting growth of sullen weeds will disturb me from picking those bright fail blossoms.

"In the autumnal mountains, I gather and admire the tinted leaves, while these are yet green. What pensive beauty autumn shows! I can never repress one emotion at any cost which is evoked in me:—there is nothing that will surpass the autumn ."

Associated With Dear

In China, maple leaves are suggestive of the warming of wine, for they were burnt in the forest for that purpose. Pai Lo-t'ien, famous Chinese poet, refers to this fact in one of his poems.

"I hear the stag's pathetic call
Far up the mountain side
While tramping o'er the maple
leaves
Wind-scattered far and wide
This sad, sad autumn tide."

In Nara its profusion of crimson leaves near the famous Kasuga shrine is enlivened y the not natuof a thousand deer. Is it not natural to think that the beautiful Biblical phrase, "As the heart panteth after the waterbrooks," would make, in its Japanese version, the most appropriate text for a maple scene in autumn?

The painting "Deer and Autumn Grass" is an enduring masterpiece created by Shuho Ikegami, the foremost painter of birds and flowers in color. It was painted for the Art Gallery of the International Business Machine Corporation in New York. In painting it, Shuho made a thousand preparations and an exhaustive study. He confessed that, while he was studying for this painting, he frequently went to Nagano Prefecture, mountain region, to feel the autumnal effect of crimson grass and leaves decorating mountain-shopes. And after all Shuho did not forget to locate a couple of deer in his scene to enhance an impression of autumn.

Annecdote is Quoted

There are many anecdotes connected with the maple leaves that have made a great impression upon the mind of the people, one of which we will quote here from Dr. Harada's famous work, "Glimpse of Japanese Ideals":

Rikyu, tea-master, told his son to put the garden in order one day when guests were expected for tea. Later the son reported that he had done his father's bidding. Thereupon Rikyu glanced over the garden path and told the boy that his work was not satisfactory, and that he should do it over again. He obeyed and a little later returned and said:

"Father, I have swept the garden three times; there is not a broken twig or a straw left anywhere to be removed. I watered the garden well; see the stepping stones nicely wet and the moss on the stone lanterns gleaming with dew. I cannot do anything more to the garden."

"You can't? You poor little idiot, stand and watch me."

So saying the great master tiptoed quickly over the stepping stones to a maple tree growing by a stone lantern. He caught hold of one of its branches—it was autumn—and shook it, scattering a few golden and crimson leaves over the stone lantern and thus producing a wonderful display of brocade.

"There! that is the way to clean up the garden path!" said the master.

The story seems to explain much of that idescribable quality in Japanese taste and art known as Shibumi, without the understanding of which it is almost impossible, for anyone to appreciate our art thoroughly.

Momijigari or visiting places to see the maple leaves is popular among the Japanese. There is a **No** play called Momijigari in which the beauty of the autumnal maple is so beautifully depicted in association with the story of Taira-no-Koremochi, ancient hero. At Kiyomizu in Kyoto, the visitor can stand on the high scaffold corridor and gaze into the glen below which is a mass of crimsom leaves. People sit about at little teahouses sipping tea and feasting their eyes upon the crimson glow. Indeed, this is anvideal example of **Momijigari.**

Goddess of Autumn

Tradition avers that Tatsuta Hime is the goddess of autumn and the turning leaves are the brocade she dyes and weaves. By the way, when a girl blushes people say that she is scattering red leaves on her face, and also a small and delicate hand is called a maple-leaf hand.

The Japanese maple leaves are smaller and thinner and more delicate in form than those found in Canada and the United States. Compared with your maple trees, ours are more feminine in character; the trunk is slender, the bark smoother, the branches spread out more gracefully and irregular in shape. Yours are more masculine than ours in appearance, with a rough bark, sturdy trunk and branches, and with leaves larger and thicker, the whole tree being much coarser altogether. And seeds of our maple trees resmble butterfilies, while those of yours are suggestive of cicadas.

It is understood that by the maple is not meant the tree only but a whole family of "Koyo" (crimson leaves), including a large variety of trees whose leaves turn in autumn, and they are not unlike the cherry in that they may pass "in one night" at the lowing of an autumnal gale.

READERS IN COUNCIL

To the Editor.

I took very much interest in your editorial, dated 5, Nov., regarding the study of English. Generally speaking, the Japanese are very naive and have plenty of curiosity for things new, the tendency of which is apt to be misunderstood very often by aliens. The study of English is a case at point. Our history shows how Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity, foreign sciences have been easily and naively adopted although there have been some struggles in the process of the adoption of these religions.

The civilization of Europe was not formed in a day, It has a long tradition carried down from Babylonia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome.

The younger the nation, the more curious it is. The young-folks are always very curious. They always seek something and learn something. In this sense, there is much room for the Japanese to develop. To study foreign languages is perhaps one method of acquiring foreign culture, but we must always keep in mind the fact that it is essential to digest what we take in. Tokyo, Oct. 5.

Oct. 5. 1945.

E. Koyanagi

YOKOHAMA CEMETERY SET

Will Bury American Servicemen Who Died in Japanese Camps

The remains of the Americans who died in Japanese prison camps and of those fliers that crashed in Japan are being interred at the USAF cemetery in Yokohama with full military honors as soon as as their remains are exhumed from Japanese graves, the Eighth Army Headquarters in Yokohama announced on Wednesday.

The USAF cemetery is the only military cemetery in the Eighth Army area and is located on the Cricket Grounds of the Yokohama Country Club. It is situated on top of a hill overlooking the Sea of Japan and affords a magnificent view of Yokosuka harbor with its men-of-war and merchant ships.

"The grounds are being beautified and a chapel and flagpole will be erected at the cemetery," declared Lieutenant Colonel A. G. J hnson, Chief of the Field Service Division of USASCOM C Quartermaster Corps. "We will do everything to make this a peaceful last resting place for the men."

PROFILES

KETTERING OF GM

By Lester Velie
In Cornet

I

Charles F. Kettering, probably the brightest guiding light of General Motors, is as full of questions as a seven-year-old boy—or a Galileo—or a Benjamin Franklin..

For instance: Kettering wondered why, in a machine age, it was necessary to crank a car by hand—so he invented the self starter which helped make automobile manufacturing a mass industry. He invented the automobile battery ignition and lighting system. His question—what makes a motor knock?—set off research which led to tetra-ethyl-lead and high octane fuels, and added a billion horsepower yearly to civilian motors. He wanted to know the best way toward the answer be developed the modern Diesel engine.

He holds all or parts of 150 patents which have changed the mechanical life of millions. His mania for progress keeps making plants and machinery obsolete and exasperates competitors.

His inventions are end products of hard-headed practical questions. But the questions which Kettering likes most to ask are the obvious ones:

Why do your hands get warm when you rub them together.

Why can you see through glass?

Kettering once put the hand warming question to a distinguished physicist.

"Simple," the physicist told Kettering, "it's friction."

"Yes, of course, but what is friction? Why don't my hands get cold instead of warm?" Kettering persisted.

Was Not Satisfied

The distinguished scientist snorted at Kettering. It was all written down in the textbook. Even a high school student could look it up and get the answer.

An answer, but not one to satisfy Kettering. He built a ten-thousand-dollar machine at the General Motors Research Laboratories which he heads, to find out about the nature of friction. He had to convince the graduate engineer in charge of the project that the experiment was worthy of his talents and education. It was. He turned up facts about the nature of friction and about the effect of lubrication on friction which no one knew before. These facts, applied to the making of piston rings for locomotive engines, lengthened their life to 500 thousand miles. They used to wear fifty thousand miles.

When Kettering asked, "why is grass green " any school boy could have answered, "It's the chlorophyl in it." Chlorophyl is the coloring matter in plants. But that's about all anybody knows, so Kettering set up a laboratory at Antioch College in Ohio, recruited researches and told them in his tinny drawl: "I want you green grass fellows to settle down and build big families, because you're going to be here a long time. In fact, I doubt if you'll find out why grass is green during your lifetime."

As Kettering points out, some little engine in the green of grass and leaf has the gift, unknown to man, of capturing energy from the sun, storing that energy, building with it. It is the source of all the heat and power now stored in coal, wood, oil and natural gas. Solve that secret, and we shall know how to take power from the sun.

Kettering believes in the power of the sun. He likes to point out that a farmer owns, not 100 acres of land, but 100 acres of sunshine. "Try growing something on it under a roof," he chuckles. Once, to give his observation point, he planted cucumber seeds in sand back of his Dayton, Ohio, home, and carefully controlled the chemical food and sunlight fed to the plant. Ultimately, he harvested a cucumber a full six feet long.

Interesting Results Obtained

He has spent half a million dollars of his own money so far on his green grass boys. Some scientists regard the project the quixotic and consider its methods completely unorthodox and low grade. As a matter of fact, after fifteen years, Kettering's researchers have failed to find out why grass is green. But Kettering isn't worried. "The only time you don't want an experiment to fail," he says, "is the last time you try it." And anyway, Kettering's researchers have failed their way toward some interesting results. They have developed new spectroscopes to peer into the mysteries of the sunbeam. They have unearthed new miracles in the molecule called porphine, which promises to become the base for hundreds of thousands of new chemical compounds, new dyes, and new drugs.

"If only I could ask nature three questions!" sighs Kettering. The grass question is one. The others: why does light travel at 186 thousand miles a second—why not 190 thousands or 180 thousand? The answer to this would tell us about the elastic qualities of the ether and would provide the key to what matter is made of.

What is magnetism What causes a magnet to attract a pin? The answer would tell us why atoms behave the way they do, and how to group them to serve special jobs.

Now and then the human race springs a man like Leonardo da Vinci who sketches a propeller-drawn airplane four centuries before men make flying machines. Or a Benjamin Franklin who observes that light colored cloth is cooler to wear than dark, or probes for the answer to lightning. Kettering is such a man, a long-shanked version of what Ben Franklin might be like if he lived today. True, Kettering has the lean and hungry look of a Cassius rather than the ruddy, well-fed look of Franklin, but in many ways, in shrewd common sense, and even in the ability to make an effective epigram, they have much in common.

"We should all be concerned about the future, says Kettering. "We will have to spend the rest of our lives there." Or "The man who has the greatest foresight is the man who is out to step at the present time." The 20th century world is Kettering's oyster, just as the eighteenth was Franklin's.

Financed Cancer Research

Everything is grist for Kettering's mill. Doctors told Kettering cancer is incurable. "A sickness is incurable because doctors don't know how to cure it," says Kettering. Not a doctor, but regarding himself as a doctor's helper, Kettering set up and financed a cancer research program at the Barnard Free Skin & Cancer Hospital at St. Louis. Kettering's researchers induce tumors in rats by injecting them with irritants. Only ten per cent of the injected rats set cancer. Some apparenly are not susceptible. Do they have special chemical defenses which the diseased rats lack? Kettering believes his researches are on the road toward finding the causes of cancer.

Because of his own curiosity, Kettering assumed the doctors of his home community, Dayton, would like to get together regularly to exchange information. He hired a doctor to keep abreast of all scientific developments touching on medicine and lay these developments before other Dayton doctors. Th meetings, and free-for-all discussions that followed, led Kettering to develop the Hypertherim, a fever-inducing machine, which has helped doctors speed the ecectiveness of remedies for venereal diseases.

Lack of oxygen is often fatal to patients under anesthetics in the operating room. A doctor friend told Kettering that lack of oxygen makes the blood cloudy, so Kettering developed an anoxia (lack of oxygen) meter. He worked on a simple principle. He attached an electric light on one side of the ear lobe, and a photoelectric cell (electric eye) on the oher. As long as there is ample oxygen in the blood, the light passes through the ear lobe to the electric eye, which is hooked to a writing device that inscribes a straight line on a roll of paper. Clouded, the blood obstructs the light and causes the line to waver, warning the anesthetist to turn on more oxygen.

(To Be Continued)

DR. BENES WORKS FOR SURVIVAL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S FREEDOM

Country Described Now to Be in Throes of Peaceful Revolution—Background of Battle Told

II

Under Dr. Benes is a coalition Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Zdenek Fierlinger, ex-Minister to Washington, ex-Ambassador to Moscow, an ardent Russo-phile and Social Democratic leader. The Communists, who had thrived in the war-time underground, hold just the posts that Communists want: Interior (police), Information, Education, and a Deputy Prime Ministership. They have all the standard machinery of Communist infiltration and inner domination. But though the apparatus is there, Czechoslovakia is not yet a police state. Any Czechs who care to do so are free to express their fears that it might become one.

The provisional government has reaffirmed the Czechoslovak-Russian pact of 1943 as the "unwavering basis" of the nation's "leading line of foreign policy," with friendly but secondary orientation toward the western democracies. So far, Russia has extracted one ounce of flesh—the border province of Ruthenia. Otherwise Moscow's public participation in Czech affairs has been largely confined to such events as Foreign Commissar Molotov's and Vice Commissar Vishinsky's joint appearance with Benes, Fierlinger et al. on the Moscow radio. Says Dr. Benes:

"Our alliance with the Soviet Union is quite natural. . . It does not mean that we have cut ourselves off from the democracies of western Europe. . . We have simply adapted ourselves to the developments of the war. . . ."

A reaction was inevitable. Benes' countrymen tended to see their culture and material progress—the highest of any Slav people—in a new perspective. They looked inward, feeling that they had something to preserve and something to teach their big Slav cousin. Pride and pressure were building a new nationalism.

Toward its disloyal minorities the once tolerant Czechoslovak heart has hardened. Dr. Benes and his Government are adamantly determined to rid the state of almost all of its 3,000,000 Suteten Germans and 800,000 Hungarians—a major surgical operation on the nation's body, involving 16% of its prewar population.

Toward the Slovaks (3,000,000), who once chafed under Czech discrimination and who produced the quisling Father Tiso, the Czech big brothers (7,500,000) show a new tenderness. Last August Dr. Benes journeyed to Banska Bystrica in Slovakia, where he pledged a third of the future parliament and a third of the future economic directorate to cheering Slovaks, who numerically rate only a fourth.

Nationalization

The confiscation of German, Hungarian and collaborationist properties has already put 6,800 enterprises, employing 800,000 workers, under Government management. The nationalization of loyal Clechoslovak industry, banks and insurance companies (with compensation) is proceeding more slowly, encountering more difficulties. Up for Government ownership on the official list are mines, utilities, foundries, armament and chemical plants, pottery, porcelain and glass factories, cement, textiles and metal factories. For the present, businesses employing fewer than 500 workers are exempt. The end objective: 70% nationalized, 30% free.

Land Reform. The farms taken from Germans, Hungarians and collaborationists are being redistributed among landless Czechs and Slovaks. The last big estates (not many, since prewar Czechoslovakia carried out an extensive land reform) are vanishing. Agriculture is being rationalized—but not through the Soviet system of collectivization. The kolkhoz (collective farms), Communists agree, would be anathema to Czechoslovakia's peasant landowners. Instead, the Government is promoting farmers' cooperatives on a scale surpassing that of prewar days, when they counted 2,000,000 members.

The Middle Way

Czechoslovakia's political arena is limited to four parties: 1) the Communists, led by stout, pipe-smoking Deputy Prime Minister Klement Gottwald, 48, an exile in Moscow between 1939 and 1945; 2) the Social Democrats, led by mousy, opportunistic Prime Minister Fierlinger, 54; 3) the Socialists, led by portly, colorful, progressive Monsignor Jan Sramek, 75, ex-Prime Minister and now Deputy Prime Minister.

So far the Czechoslovak Communists, at best temporary friends of middle-way revolution, have made no move to seize power or to upset the balance envisioned by Dr. Benes. But they hold solid posts in all the key strata of the nation's life—in the Government, army, trade unions, cooperatives, nationalized industry. They are still authoritarians. They flank Masaryk's portrait with Lenin and Stalin.

Ebullient Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, 59, son of the great Thomas Masaryk, is a nonpartisan in domestic politics but a western democrat in outlook. Unassuming Dr. Petr Zenkl, 61, Lord Mayor of Prague, old' crony of Dr. Benes, is one of the ablest and most popular of Socialist leaders. Shrewd Antonin Zapotocki, Communist boss of the powerful, well-disciplined central trade unions council (U.R.O.), is in the thick of the nationalization program. Workers committees chosen by the U.R.O. will help the Government to manage confiscated factories, allocate manpower, speed up production.

Prime Minister Fierlinger's Russophilism pulls the Social Democrats toward the Communists. But Dr. Benes has a stout friend in Monsignor Sramek, whose reports presumably account for the Vatican's belief that predominantly Catholic (74%) Czechoslovakia may indeed find its middle way.

Neither the U.S. nor British Governments so far include Czechoslovakia in their indictment of police states in other parts of Russia's sphere. And both Governments keep a close watch: the U.S. has stationed one of its ablest diplomats, Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt, in Prague. British Laborites, who see Dr. Benes' "middle-class revolution" as akin to their own, have set up a Parliamentary Czech Committee.

So long as Czechoslovakia's "Main orientation" lies eastward, security-conscious Russia may well let Benes keep a democratic showpiece in Central Europe. Dr. Benes knows full well that Czechoslovakia's survival as a free state, now as in 1938, depends on the good will and vitality and friendship of a free world.

(End)

Observing Traffic Rules

From Thursday to Saturday strict observance of traffic rules will be enforced. The city speed limit at present is 40 kilometers per hour (about 24 miles) but in view of the traffic conditions now, the police request drivers that they do not exceed a speed of 30 kilometers (20 miles) in the city limits and 24 miles per hour in other places.